MICHIGAN AT SHILOH

REPORT OF THE

MICHIGAN SHILOH SOLDIERS' MONUMENT COMMISSION

BULLETIN NO. 13

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
LANSING, 1920

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A State Department of History and Archives

Organized May 28, 1913

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Letter of Transmittal

State of Michigan,
Michigan Shiloh Soldiers'. Monument Commission
Lansing, July 4, 1920.

To His Excellency, Albert E. Sleeper,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

Sir: In compliance with the provisions of law, we have the honor herewith to present to you the report of the Michigan Shiloh Soldiers' Monument Commission.

Very Respectfully,

Joseph Ruff
James H. Failing

SECRETARY'S REPORT

By Comrade Jas. H. Failing

Flint

IN MAKING this report it may be well to mention a few of the initiatory steps taken to bring about the success of this enterprise as we see it before us today.

Representative Henderson of Iowa introduced a bill in Congress, and secured its passage, for an appropriation to purchase the ground where the Battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. He was one of the survivors of the great battle, and was devoted to the interests of all soldiers, both living and dead, who gave their service to the great cause of humanity.

As soon as the purchase of this beautiful park was consummated, it was named Shiloh National Military Park, and made a memorial to the men who here gave the fullest measure of devotion to their country. The States both north and south made appropriations to place monuments to the memory of their soldiers, living and dead, who fought here.

In the Michigan Legislature of 1894-5 an effort was made by our Chairman, Joseph Ruff of Albion, to secure an appropriation for a monument. This bill failed through not being presented. Again in the Legislature of 1911-12 a bill was introduced asking for $3,500, which was passed by the Senate but did not reach the House before adjournment, and failed.

Undaunted by previous failures of so worthy a cause, in 1916-17 a bill was prepared by our Representative, Hon. Carl Robinson of Calhoun County, asking for an appropriation of $4,500, which was carried almost unanimously by both branches of the Legislature, providing that the Governor appoint as members of a Commission to place and erect a monument, men who are residents of the State and who took part in the Battle of Shiloh on the above dates.

The Governor appointed Hon. Curtis Buck of Ironwood, a member of Ross's Battery that did such noble work in the Peach Orchard on the 6th of April, 1862; Comrade Joseph Ruff of Albion, and James H. Failing of Flint. Comrades Ruff and Failing were with a detachment of the 25th Missouri and 12th Michigan that met Major Hardcastle of the 3rd Mississippi at Wood and Fraley's Field at 4:55 o'clock Sunday morning April 6, 1862. They were with their regiment most of the day, Ruff falling back to the Landing, Failing being taken prisoner with General Prentiss about 6 o'clock P. M. on the sixth.

The records in the War Department do not show that a detachment of the 12th Michigan Infantry was with the 25th Missouri at 4:55 o'clock Sunday morning April 6, 1862. I as Secretary of this Commission secured six affidavits of members of the 12th Michigan Infantry who are living and went through that morning, to prove to the War Department that the 12th Michigan had a detachment and was present under command of Major Powell. I could secure more affidavits to prove the fact if we could secure this just claim, not to stir up controversy, but to establish facts and establish history, and to give the great State of Michigan credit where credit belongs.

The 12th Michigan Infantry left the State on the 18th of March, arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the 31st of March, 1862, and was assigned to Col. Peabody's Brigade, Gen. Prentiss's division, Army of the Tennessee. Early in the morning of April 6, 1862, a detachment of men from the 12th Michigan with a detachment of the 25th Missouri under command of Maj. Powell of the 25th Missouri met the enemy at Fraley's Field under the command of Maj. Hardcastle at 4:55 o'clock. This detachment was engaged with the enemy at this place until 6:30 o'clock, when it fell back to its camp, followed by the enemy in force. The 12th Michigan was engaged with the enemy all day of the 6th until about 6 o'clock P. M., when 103 of the 12th surrendered with Gen. Prentiss. A detachment of the 12th Michigan under command of Lt. Col. Wm. H. Graves was engaged with the enemy on the 7th of April. The loss in the two days was 226 in killed, wounded and missing.

The 15th Michigan Infantry was mustered into Federal service on the 20th of March, 1862, and left Monroe, Michigan, on the 27th of March, 1862, under command of Col. Oliver, with 869 names on its rolls. The destination of the regiment was the army serving with Gen. Grant in Mississippi. It reached Pittsburg Landing on the day before the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, and its participation in that action cost the regiment, Captain George A. Strong, Lt. Malvin Dresser and 31 men killed, 1 officer and 63 privates wounded, with 7 missing.

Gen. McCook, commanding the 2nd division of Buell's army, says in his official report: "I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the conduct of Col. Oliver and a portion of his regiment, the 15th Michigan. When my division was marching to the field, Col. Oliver, at the time unknown to me, requested the privilege to place himself under my command. His regiment was attached to Gen. Rosseau's brigade, and during the day was under the hottest fire, when he and his officers and men acted with conspicuous gallantry."

Battery "B", or Ross's Battery, was mustered into the Federal service on Nov. 26, 1861, with Captain William H. Ross, Detroit. It left the State under command of Capt. Ross Dec. 17, 1861. The Battery first met the enemy at Pittsburg Landing April 6, 1862, where it became

heavily engaged repeatedly by overwhelming forces. It was cut off from its infantry support, losing four of its six pieces, with 52 officers and men prisoners in the hands of the enemy, including Capt. Ross and Lieuts. Bliss and Arndt. A dispatch says, "There was more fighting over this Battery than any other Battery on the field. The rebel troops attacked it under the immediate direction of Gen. Beauregard who urged forward three regiments, and who at the time received a bullet wound in the arm from a volley delivered by our troops." The Battery was mustered out of service June 14, 1865, at Detroit, Michigan.

Why report of this action was not made I cannot tell. Our Colonel was at the Landing (so reported). If people interested will refer to Robertson's *Michigan in the War* and will turn to the record of the 12th Michigan Infantry they will see what our Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. H. Graves of Adrian, Michigan, says,—this to prove our statement and to prove we are not making any false claim.

Our Commission held its first meeting at Lansing Aug. 29, 1917. Hon. Curtis Buck was elected chairman, Joseph Ruff treasurer and Jas. H. Failing secretary. It was resolved to visit the Shiloh National Military Park at a fixed date, Messrs. Ruff and Failing to go in October, Judge Buck at an earlier date.

At the call of the chairman the second meeting was held at Shiloh at the corner of Corinth and Savannah and Hamburg Roads, where it was decided to locate our monument, 85 ft. from the place where the two roads meet and equi-distant between the two roads.

The third meeting was held at Lansing Nov. 28, 1917, at the State House in G. A. R. Headquarters. Members present: Joseph Ruff, James H. Failing and, by request of Judge Buck, General George Stone of Lansing, who served in the place of the Judge. Seven firms were competing to place this monument.

Our fourth meeting was held at Lansing Dec. 5, 1917, to decide upon the design of the monument. Members present: Joseph Ruff and James H. Failing, Judge Buck being sick and General Stone out of the city. The meeting was held at the State House G. A. R. Headquarters. After due deliberation and studying of each design presented, the members present decided upon that presented by the Detroit Granite Company.

The fifth meeting was held with the Detroit Granite Company, corner Fort and 12th St., Detroit. Members present: Joseph Ruff and James H. Failing, Judge Buck being unable to be there. At this meeting it was decided to give the Detroit Granite Company until Dec. 17, 1917, to inform themselves in regard to transportation, routeing and the things necessary for them to know before taking the contract.

The sixth meeting was held at the office of the Detroit Granite Company, Dec. 17, 1917. The treasurer and secretary were present at this

meeting. They placed the contract with the above concern, who were to place the monument on the Battlefield of Shiloh for the sum of $3,800, according to written contract, copy of which the secretary has.

Some weeks after letting the contract for $3,800, the Detroit Granite Company asked the Commission for the privilege of cutting the base of monument into sections, because the transportation companies refused to handle the base without more money. The Commission were all opposed to cutting the base, and made inquiry in regard to the extra expense. The Granite Company answered stating that $125 would be the amount necessary. The Commission decided to offer them $100, which they did, which was accepted by the Granite Company, and a new contract was drawn for $3,900. In making my report at Shiloh I did not make this explanation on account of the need of being brief in my report.

In October, 1918, the monument was erected under the supervision of Captain DeLong Rice, Dir. of Shiloh National Military Park, which was the wish of the Commission, the Government having placed the foundation. After the monument was erected the Government placed curbing around the lot, graded and sodded the same, so that when we went down on May 30, 1919, everything was in nice shape and looked fine.

Four times the Commission has been called to Lansing, the most important meeting being called for the purpose of introducing a bill before the Legislature to appropriate funds for the proper dedication of the monument on May 30, 1919. Other meetings were held to carry out to a successful conclusion the purpose for which this Commission was appointed, and all were held in Lansing with the two members present, Joseph Ruff and James H. Failing, Judge Buck being unable to attend on account of his health.

We sincerely regret having to record the death of our chairman, Comrade Curtis Buck, which occurred March 1, 1919, at his late home in Ironwood, Gogebic County, Michigan. Judge Buck was born in Milford, Conn., Sept. 6, 1841. He enlisted in Co. "B," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, Oct. 1, 1861. He was engaged with his Battery in the "Peach Orchard" in the Battle of Shiloh on Sunday, April 6, 1862, where his Battery lost heavily and he was taken prisoner and was held for four months, most of the time in Montgomery, Ala. At Macon, Ga. he made his escape and reached the Union lines. The Battery was reorganized and he was with Sherman in his memorable "March to the Sea." He was in the grand review in Washington, D. C., and was mustered out of service at Detroit June 14, 1865.

Judge Buck held the office of Judge of Probate for Gogebic County six terms, his term of office expiring Jan. 1, 1921.

He was very much interested in the erection of the Michigan Monument, at Shiloh, and was looking forward with much pleasure to its dedication, expecting to be present.

We, as a Commission, desire to thank His Excellency, the Governor of Michigan, Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, for his confidence in giving us the responsibility of the work in placing this monument. We have enjoyed the work and have worked in harmony and pleasure.

We also want to thank the Legislature of Michigan for the bountiful appropriation which they gave us for the monument, and for its dedication.

We also wish to acknowledge the work done by Captain DeLong Rice, Dir. of Shiloh National Military Park, in placing the foundation, in supervising the erection, and in placing curbing around the lot, grading and sodding the lot, and in his display of such exquisite taste in all the work he did around the monument and in his courtesy toward the entire delegation to make all enjoy themselves while at Shiloh.

We desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Detroit Granite Company whose service met the requirement in every respect and was rendered with promptness and courtesy.

The following is the program as carried out at the dedication of the monument

Singing—Star Spangled Banner—Mrs. Viola Kingsnorth.
Unveiling of Monument—Miss Bessie D. Failing,
Mrs. Earl B. Adams.

Miss Failing said, "More enduring than this granite will be the gratitude of Michigan to her Shiloh Soldiers."

The Chairman, Joseph Ruff, called upon Mrs. Kingsnorth to read the inscription on the tablet of the Monument, which is as follows:

This monument is erected and dedicated by the People of Michigan to the memory of her soldiers who fought and fell in the Battle of Shiloh.

The 12th Michigan Infantry met the first Confederate line in the early morning of April 6, 1862, and helped to resist its sudden advance; 27 killed, 54 wounded, 109 missing, total 190 men.

The 15th Michigan Infantry unassigned, although not supplied with ammunition, moved to the front as the battle opened, endeavoring to meet the Confederates with bayonets, but were forced to return to the Landing for ammunition, after which it fought with conspicuous gallantry until the close of the battle, losing 23 killed, 74 wounded, 5 missing, total 102 men.

Ross' Battery "B" Michigan Light Artillery was conspicuous in the desperate struggle of the first day in the "Peach Orchard" and near the "Bloody Pond," fighting until ordered to retire. While preparing to execute this order it was charged and captured by Confederate Cavalry within a few feet of where this monument now stands, losing four of its six guns. Losses 5 wounded, 56 missing, total 61 men.

More enduring than this granite will be the gratitude of Michigan to her soldiers of Shiloh.

After reading of inscription, all present gathered round the base of the Monument and were photographed, after which all went to the pavilion at the Landing where the rest of the program was carried out. The program follows:

Opening prayer—Rev. J. E. James, Pastor Old Shiloh Church.
Song by audience—Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Report of Secretary—James H. Failing.
Presentation of Monument to the State of Michigan—Joseph Ruff.
Acceptance of Monument—Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan.
Presentation of Monument to United States—Hon. Albert E. Sleeper.
Acceptance of Monument—Capt. DeLong Rice, Dir. Shiloh National Military Park, on behalf of United States.
Song by Audience—Star Spangled Banner.
Reading—Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech—Mrs. Joseph Ruff.
Reading—The Flag—Mrs. Lulu Adams.
Song—Michigan, My Michigan.
Reading—"The Little Green Tents"—Mrs. Viola Kingsnorth.
Address—Senator Roy M. Watkins.
Address—Joseph Ruff, Chairman.
Song—America.
Benediction—Rev. J. E. James.

The delegation which took part in the dedication consisted of the following members:

Governor Albert E. Sleeper; Representative Chas. A. Weissert; Senator Roy M. Watkins; Henry Spaulding, A. A. Gen'l. G. A. R.; Albert Dunham; Joseph Ruff, Chairman of Commission; James H. Failing, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Ruff; Mrs. Viola Kingsnorth; Mrs. A. E. Adams; Mrs. Earl B. Adams; Miss Bessie D. Failing.

There were also present from Michigan Frank E. Gorman, Treasurer of the State of Michigan; Harvey Harper, Nathan S. Kinney and Mrs. John DeVinney.

Afar on Shiloh's fatal plain,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Again behold thy heroes slain,
Michigan, my Michigan.
Their strong arms crumble in the dust
And their bright swords have gathered rust;
Their memory is our sacred trust,
Michigan, my Michigan.

* * *

A grateful country claims them now,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And deathless laurels binds each brow,
Michigan, my Michigan;
And history the tale will tell,
Of how they fought and how they fell,
For that dear land they loved so well,
Michigan, my Michigan.

THE BATTLE

THE BATTLE of Shiloh was fought April 6 and 7, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tennessee, named Shiloh by the Southern men from a log church which was used as a hospital during the two days of battle, and Pittsburg Landing by the Northern men on account of its being used as a landing place on the bank of the Tennessee River for all freight for Corinth, Mississippi, 22 miles southwest.

This battlefield was purchased by the Government by Act of Congress approved Dec. 27, 1894, and comprised about 4,000 acres. It was named Shiloh National Military Park. At the time of the battle this plateau was covered with open forest with frequent thick undergrowth and occasional clearings of a few acres surrounding the farmhouses of the owners.

The battle was practically opened by a detachment of the 12th Michigan Infantry and also a detachment of the 25th Missouri Infantry under command of Major Powell of the 25th Missouri at 4:55 o'clock Sunday morning, April 6, 1862.

The aggregate of present-for-duty officers and men of the Confederate Army, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, as shown by official report, was 49,444.

The Union Army, as shown by official report, numbered in Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry officers and men at Shiloh 44,895.

The losses for the two days were:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Union Army	1,754	8,408	2,885	13,047
Confederate	1,728	8,012	959	10,699
Total loss	3,482	16,420	3,844	23,746

The leading General in command of the Union Army was General U. S. Grant; in the Confederate Army, General Albert Sidney Johnston up to 2:30 o'clock Sunday, when he was wounded and died within an hour. General G. T. Beauregard took command of the Confederate forces.

THE CEMETERY AND THE PARK

The Cemetery is located on the bluff at Pittsburg Landing eighty feet above high water mark on the Tennessee River, and is surrounded by a stone wall four or five feet high, with an arched gateway at its main

entrance. As you enter this gateway, at your left is the Superintendent's house, where Captain George P. Dean resides, who has full charge of the Cemetery and grounds. Under his supervision the Cemetery is carefully taken care of. The house is surrounded with beautiful shrubbery, with cement walks. At the right stand three cannon on end, marking the place where General U. S. Grant slept on the night of April 6, 1862. Further beyond is the Cemetery proper, where lie the remains of 3,622 Union soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our beloved country. Of these 1,217 are known and their names are marked on headstones furnished by the National Government; 2,405 are unknown, whose graves are marked by a square block of marble also furnished by the Government. The Cemetery is well laid out, with soldiers from each State buried together. On the bluff overlooking the river the Flag Staff is placed, where Old Glory is flung to the breeze at sunrise, and is lowered every night at sunset. Around this Flag Staff there are the graves of six color sergeants who were killed during the two days' battle, carrying Old Glory under fire, and losing their lives for God and country and native land. From this same bluff you can look across the Tennessee River for ten miles, a beautiful spot. From Pittsburg Landing there is a good ridge road which runs southwest to Corinth. This main Corinth road passes Shiloh Church, just two and one-half miles from the Landing. At a point five miles out, this road intersects the Bark road at the southwest corner of what are now the lands of Shiloh National Military Park.

This Park is a beautiful place with about thirty miles of macadamized roads running through in all directions. The Park is overgrown with second growth trees of oak and hickory, all clean like a city park, under the supervision of Capt. Rice, assisted by men who occupy the building and grounds which were used for farm lands at the time of the battle. To reach this Military Park, go to Chicago, Ill., take the Illinois Central Railroad for Corinth, then take an auto for Shiloh, twenty-two miles. Or, go to St. Louis, and take the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet Co.'s steamboat at the foot of Pine St., float down the Mississippi River to Cairo, Ill., then go up the Ohio to Paducah, Ky., and up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, approximately 1,000 miles. This is a beautiful trip, well worth the money and time. Another way is from St. Louis by boat to Memphis, Tennessee, then by rail to Corinth, Mississippi, then by auto to the Shiloh Park.

There are in this Military Park 651 monuments, markers and signs erected by the National Government and the several States who had soldiers in this battle. The tablets mark the positions occupied by these regiments from the different States as they took part in the battle. Three colors of paint are used to tell the positions of three armies; to mark the position of Grant's army, tablets painted blue; of Buell's army, yellow;

Confederate army, red. Square tablets designate those who took part in the first day's fight; the oval, those who took part in the second day's fight. These tablets face in the same direction that the troops faced when in line of battle. These tablets and markers enable visitors to understand more readily the important events of the battle. There were several commanders killed in this battle; on the Union side, Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace and Col. Peabody of the 25th Missouri; on the Confederate side General Albert Sidney Johnston and General Gladden. The places where these leaders fell are marked by especially designed mortuary monuments composed of twenty pound Parrot guns and cannon balls.

More might be written about this one of the greatest battles of the Civil War, but time and space can never fully explain the half which occurred at that time.

Respectfully submitted by one who was there.*

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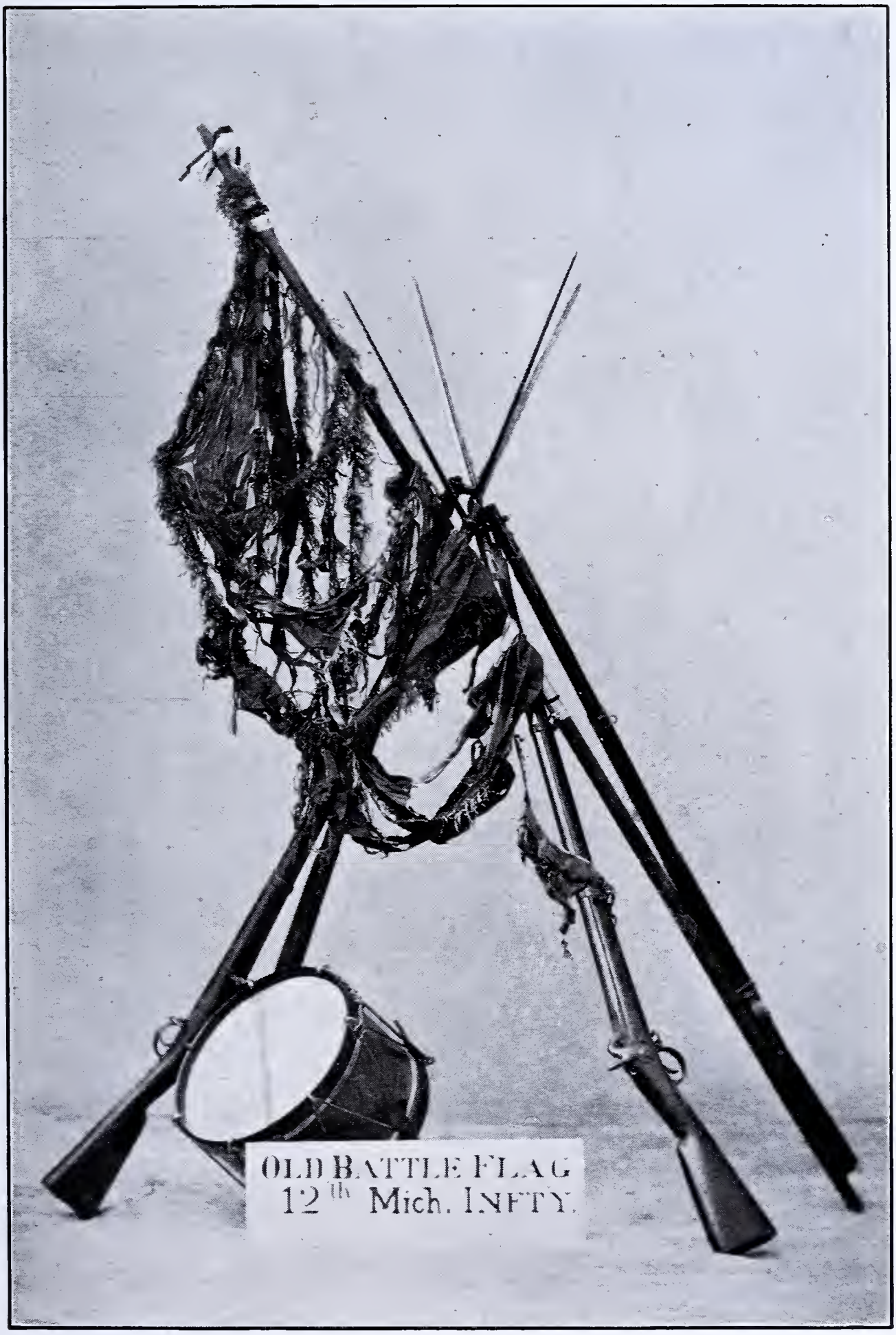
*This was written by Mr. Failing—Editor.



OLD BATTLE FLAG
12th Mich. INFTY.

THIS FLAG was made by hand by the ladies of Niles, Michigan, and presented to the 12th Reg. Mich. Infantry on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1862; was carried in the Battle of Shiloh, where its Color Bearer was shot. The accompanying lines are the last stanza of a poem by a young lady of Albion, Leonora Burden, and were written in 1891.

Oh, brave old flag! Forever will
Thy memory live, thy praises sing;
And when we see thy tattered folds,
Victory! Victory! the shout will ring.
Eternity alone can tell
The cheering mighty deeds it's done:
Eternity alone can give
The honored praise our flag has won.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH RUFF, CHAIRMAN OF THE MICHIGAN SHILOH SOLDIERS' MONUMENT COMMISSION, IN TURNING OVER SHILOH MONUMENT TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

HON. ALBERT E. SLEEPER, Governor of Michigan, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the course of events it has become my duty as a commissioner, and chairman of this commission, to present and turn over to you, the Governor of Michigan, in behalf of the people of Michigan, this Monument as a memorial to the brave men of our great State who fell in the fierce conflict upon this battlefield. We have come to dedicate on this Memorial Day this Monument, caused to be erected by the grateful people of Michigan, and we may say in words which recall the language of our great Lincoln on another and similar occasion, It is fitting that we do this, but in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we cannot hallow this ground, by this silent Granite; the living and the dead who struggled here have far exceeded our poor power to add or to detract.

While it is a great privilege and a pleasure, which we have looked forward to for a long time, yet we feel that our speech and language are far too feeble to portray the importance of this occasion, as the memory comes rushing in upon us of that terrible conflict when these hills shook with the tumult of battle, when comrade after comrade went down to rise no more.

Thank God, that as we stand upon this sacred ground, made sacred by the sacrifice of so many of our noble sons of Michigan, and of other States, so long ago that the spirit of strife is past, we stand upon a firm foundation, a united Nation. More doubly impressive is the memory of this Memorial Day, in the fact that garlands of flowers are placed upon the little green mounds of soldier dead of both North and South, as the Nation's defenders not only in this Nation's cause but for the cause of freedom and brotherhood in the world at large. May God hasten the day when the cause of freedom shall triumph among all mankind.

Once more we express our pleasure in turning over to you as Governor of the great commonwealth of Michigan this tribute that has been placed by an ever grateful people to the memory of their fallen sons. We have endeavored as a Commission under your direction, to cause this Monument to be placed according to our best abilities. More enduring than granite will be the gratitude of Michigan to her Shiloh soldiers.

ADDRESS OF HON. ALBERT E. SLEEPER, GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

MR. CHAIRMAN, Heroes of Shiloh, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After a lapse of nearly three decades, we, the representatives of the great State of Michigan, have gathered here to pay tribute to the memory of the boys in blue of yesterday, the fighting sires of that great army of the American Expeditionary Force, which has only recently re-written in letters of blood on the battle fields of France the ideals for which our fathers died more than half a century ago.

It is particularly fitting that we should perpetuate in marble and bronze the memory of those brave Michigan sons who on the sixth of April, 1862, on this very spot paid with their lives that last full measure of devotion that government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth.

Too long have we delayed this permanent expression of our never ending appreciation of the efforts of the Michigan men, serving with the Army of the Tennessee, who stemmed the tide of the Confederate hosts and saved the day for Grant. Time has not dimmed the luster of their glorious achievements on that memorable morning in early spring. To our children we have recounted the brave deeds of that wonderful army. It will be repeated to our children's children and so on down through the ages.

In retrospect we see them now on that tumultuous Sabbath morning when the shrill, piercing notes of the trumpeter's bugle, sounding a startled reveille, summoned them to arms. Many of them were mere boys, the same kind of lads to whom a few short months ago, we waved a tearful goodbye as they marched away in khaki. Some of them had withstood the hardships and the withering fire of other campaigns. The veteran soldiers prepared for the death grip whieh they knew was inevitable as the first shell from the Confederate batteries hissed over the wooded ravine. With a smile of grim determination on their lips they waited.

All day long the battle raged. Far into the night the guns of the Tyler and Lexington sent huge shells screeching their message of death and destruction into the wearied Southern host. To add to the misery of the occasion, rain fell in torrents. At last day dawned and on the morning of the seventh, Grant's forces swept forward over the battle lines of the night before. With the new day came victory.

Approximately 72,000 men were engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and the casualties, including dead and wounded on both sides numbered some 15,000. On this historic spot, drenched by the blood of the finest men of the Nation, some 500 heroes are sleeping today in unknown graves.

Over their last resting place the soft southern breezes have crooned a sweet lullaby for more than half a century. Their restful slumber is no longer disturbed by the cannon's roar, the tramp of marching feet and blatant discord of battle. Beneath the protecting folds of yonder banner they rest in their long bivouac of the night.

Taps,—the soldier's goodnight—sounded for them when life held most that was sweet and dear. The Supreme Commander of the Universe gave them their honorable discharge and called them home. Whenever we stand in awed silence and hear the plaintive notes from the throat of the brass bugle sounding the goodnight call in army post, in training camp or on the field, our mind reverts to places such as this. We know that the soldier's cradle song is for the martyred dead as well as the honored living, and with quickened pulses we go about our evening tasks firm in the knowledge that our soldier dead did not die in vain and that the true glory of the republic will ever live.

As Governor, and on behalf of the people of a grateful State, I accept this Monument erected in memory of our sons who fell in the Battle of Shiloh.

In turn we give it over into the custody and safe keeping of the United States Government. To you, Colonel Rice, do we intrust to your faithful care and guardianship this testimonial of love and appreciation placed here by the people of the State of Michigan.

Let this Monument serve for all time as a constant reminder of the heroic sacrifices endured by our fathers that we and succeeding generations might enjoy the happiness and contentment by one Flag and one Nation.

It was the inspiration furnished by the brave men of Shiloh who answered the call of the immortal Lincoln in '61 that rekindled the fires of patriotism in '98, and again in 1917 when millions of our nation's youth leaped to the defense of an outraged humanity.

The proud traditions of our great State established on many a Southern battle field have been gloriously upheld in storm-swept Europe and in frozen Russia in recent months by the grandsons of the men who bore aloft the torch of liberty, justice and humanity during the dark days of the Rebellion.

When gentle hands have consigned to Mother Earth's friendly bosom the last surviving member of the Grand Army of the Republic; when the corroding influence of time has reduced to dust this magnificent piece of marble, the memory of the men in whose honor it was erected will still be perpetuated through each succeeding generation, for the leaves of history contain an indelible record of their achievements. As the citizens of the future read the records of the Battle of Shiloh they will be inspired to higher ideals, to greater love for this wonderful country, and will drink anew from that inexhaustible fountain of patriotism which inspired the brave deeds we here commemorate today.

ADDRESS OF DELONG RICE, DIRECTOR SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, OFFICIALLY RECEIVING THE MICHIGAN SHILOH MONUMENT ON THE OCCASION OF ITS DEDICATION, ON MAY 30, 1919

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you and welcome you, and I wish to thank you for this generous reception to our guests from the North.

Particularly am I grateful to you young soldiers who have enthused us with your presence.

We salute you, not because you are Tennesseans or Mississippians, as the case may be, but because you are Americans—because you are a part of the heroic millions of the world who, but yesterday, as it were, brought back the long-banished smile to the face of civilization.

Let us join our hearts in giving welcome to these representative people from the great State of Michigan, the Land of Lakes and Straits and Mountains—the Land of Little Rivers and big men—the Land that has brains and grit and genius enough to gather in the crude products of her Sister States, and flood the world with her finished articles of usefulness and beauty.

Why, my friends, if, on that far away April morning of 1862, the troops of Michigan could have appeared on this field with one half the automobiles now being turned out in a single day in the State of Michigan, they could have juggernauted the Confederate Army in one mad rush.

Michigan is a place of thought and action; and sometimes she is a place of strange contradictions. We do not always know how to take her. She sends to us on this occasion, her splendid Governor bearing the drowsy name of Sleeper, and yet we know that he is one of the widest awake men who ever conducted the uplifting affairs of his State.

She has sent here a Commissioner by the doubtful name of Failing, who, in spite of his name, has made a great success of the work which she sent him to perform.

She has sent here another Commissioner bearing the name of Ruff, who is so smooth and gentle that he can greet with grace, even the old Confederates who tried to shoot him at Shiloh.

Michigan is always doing the heroic and unexpected thing. Away back yonder in the years, after the State had been politically democratic nearly all of its life, the great National Republican Party was born within its borders, and strangely enough, it chose to be born in the Town of Jackson, which was named for Andrew Jackson, the patron saint of the Democratic Party.

Long live Michigan; than which there is no more progressive, no more loyal, no grander, finer State in the Union.

And now, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners and citizens of Michigan, as an humble representative of our great Government, I welcome you to this peaceful battle ground—this place which soldiers of your State helped to make immortal.

I especially greet your good women, representing the grace and sentiment of your State. We think of your women as we do our own—that they are, at least by inspiration, the authors of all things grand and good.

With great respect and appreciation, I greet your distinguished Governor. It is a grace to the dignity of his exalted Office that he has put aside the more serious cares of State to join in a long and rather tedious journey, and in your touching tribute to your soldiers of 57 years ago.

And, my Commissioner friends, having labored with you, in my humble capacity, in your work now finished, I welcome you with deepest feelings of comradeship.

I am pleased to testify to your people here, and to all the people of Michigan that your trust has been nobly kept—that your labors have been splendidly consummated.

But as I greet you, there is a tear in the heart of my welcome for the vacant place of your late Chairman, Judge Buck, who had so fondly looked forward to this hour, and whose departed spirit perchance looks in benediction upon us today from the land where there are no battle fields.

Your Monument, a crystallized sentiment of the loyal hearts of your State, set here in this quiet place of the South, is but another seal upon the eternal bond of peace and union between the once divided sections of our Country.

We all know of the terrible conflagration of passion which swept our Land during the sixties. It burned fiercely in the hearts of the North and of the South, but at last the flames died into embers, which smouldered for awhile, and then the embers died into ashes, and now, thank God, the breath of a new fraternity has blown away the ashes, and left us nothing but sacred memories.

How wondrously intertwined are the stories of the States, how widely stretch the roots of the tree of the Nation's History! Following them back through the rich years, we marvel at the multitudinous resources of men and of deeds from which the Nation of today has drawn its power.

When Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was President, Lewis Cass of Michigan was Secretary of War, and when it fell to their lot to prosecute the far reaching Black Hawk War, one of the most daring and dashing spirits of that far away campaign was Lieut. Albert Sidney Johnston of Kentucky who, 30 years later, led the gray host at Shiloh, and died on this battle field.

I love to think of the individual glory of all the States, but I love still more to think of the greatness of the United States; for we must remember that now, no State is great beyond the measure of its greatness as a part of this Nation; if God did not swing this continent between the seas as the home and citadel of Liberty, then there is no such thing as Divine purpose applied to the affairs of this Earth.

Michigan has ever done well her part in the sisterhood of States, and she is here today in a triumph of peace.

Let us believe that the soul of her glorious past is hovering here to sanction and to bless your enduring tribute to her soldiers of Shiloh.

Let us believe that the great pioneer spirits of Marquette and Cadillac, and the great Democratic spirit of Lewis Cass, and the great Republican spirit of Zachariah Chandler are among your invisible guests of this hour.

It becomes my official duty to receive into the care of the National Government your beautiful contribution to this Park—this silent sentinel of gratitude which you have placed here to guard the glory of Michigan.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES A. WEISSERT, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STANDING AT parade rest this granite soldier erected to commemorate Michigan's participation in this great, decisive conflict, watches over a field where, nearly three scores of years ago the North and the South, through struggle and sacrifice, re-forged the principles of Liberty as defined by the Declaration of Independence. Ideals last longer than granite shafts when they are so beloved that men give up their lives to perpetuate them. Human liberty is the greatest basic heritage which has come down to us. Both the North and the South believed they were in the right, and they resorted to deadly conflict to prove the validity of their ideals of human rights.

Bravery—both sides were surpassingly brave. Men from every State proved on this field that American valor is universal and not confined to any one locality. Since then, the North and the South united, have upheld in two great contests the principles of Liberty welded amid the thunders of battle on this field long ago. Liberty, born as a reaction against tyranny in the Colonies, in all of its power, delivered Cuba in '98 and swung the deciding blow in the World War.

The dividing line between North and South has forever been wiped out. Let us forget that it ever existed, but let us eternally remember the bravery of the boys in Blue and the boys in Gray who fought to make this mighty republic so strong that Victory became inevitable and seemed divinely appointed.

Amid the scores of beautiful and enduring memorials, Michigan, through substantial appropriation by the Legislature of 1917, has at last placed on this solemn field, consecrated by the blood of a nation, this monument to herald proudly, on the same spot where Michigan cannon once roared, that Michigan was here!

SPEECH DELIVERED AT DEDICATION OF MICHIGAN MONUMENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF SHILOH, (TENN.)

BY ROY M. WATKINS, STATE SENATOR OF MICHIGAN, MAY 30, 1919.

MR. CHAIRMAN Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have journeyed over seven hundred miles from the Northland to meet today for a purpose that has the dignity and the tenderness of funeral rites without their sadness. It is not a new bereavement but one which time has softened, that brings us here.

This Decoration Day of 1919 we have met on a great battlefield to commemorate the virtues of the dead and pay tribute to the living whose bravery and dauntless courage won the battle of SHILOH and dedicate a portion of that field by unveiling a monument that will forever proclaim to the world the heroic part the soldiers of the State of Michigan took in this greatest battle of the West.

We see before us the acres of graves which nature has already decorated with the memorials of her love. Above every tomb her daily sunshine has smiled, her tears have wept; over the humblest she has bidden some grasses nestle, some vines creep; and the butterfly, ancient emblem of immortality, waves his little wings above every sod. To Nature's signs of tenderness we add our own, and today flutters the flag they loved so well over every one of the boys who bivouac with death. This is their camping ground, these white head-stones are their tents, and their camp-fires yet burn in our hearts,

The noble and imposing shaft which our State has erected here may be the last one to be placed by any State in this vast theatre of the mighty struggle. If so, it will serve as a striking lesson in patriotism, being in its silent grandeur a reminder that the succeeding generations have not forgotten what their fathers did here, and that patriot sires mean patriot sons, even though the span is almost three score years.

There is a magic in the word, patriotism! Through ages the human race has burnt the incense of admiration and reverence at the shrines of patriotism! The most beautiful pages of history are those which count its deeds. Fireside tales, the outpourings of the memories of peoples, borrow from it their warmest glow. Poets are sweetest when they re-echo its whisperings; orators are most potent when they thrill its chords to music.

The human race pays homage to patriotism because of its supreme value. The value of patriotism to a people is above gold and precious stones, above commerce and industry. It is the vital spark of national honor; it is the fount of the Nation's prosperity and the shield of the Nation's safety.

It is fortunate for a people that from time to time supreme emergencies arise testing its patriotism to the highest pitch. If patriotism remains dormant for a long period, it may lessen in strength, while the reflection and self-consciousness which resolute action awakens, result in a fuller estimate of the value of the country and institutions which it is the duty of patriotism to defend. The supreme emergency which arose for the people of America in the Spring of 1917 found old Michigan serene, confident and 100% loyal and efficient. Our Governor, Albert E. Sleeper, who has just preceded me on this program, took the lead in all State matters affecting the war and has earned and won the everlasting gratitude of all our citizens for his courageous, able and tireless work during those two memorable years.

What does this monument mean, someone has asked me! It means the immortal principle of patriotism. It means love of country. It means sacrifices for the country we love. It means not only love of country but love of liberty. It means that the cause in which they fought and died was a righteous one, and it means that the cause which triumphed through their valor shall be perpetuated for all time!

The unity of this Republic is secure so long as we continue to honor the memory of the men who died by the tens of thousands to preserve it and erect monuments to perpetuate these sentiments.

But we must not forget, my fellow-countrymen, that the Union which these brave men preserved and the liberties which they secured, place upon us, the living, the gravest responsibilities. We are the freest Government on the face of the earth. Our strength rests in our patriotism. Peace and order, security and liberty are safe so long as love of country burns in the hearts of the people. It should not be forgotten however, that liberty does not mean lawlessness. Liberty to make our laws does not give us license to break them. Liberty to make our own laws commands a duty to observe them ourselves and enforce obedience among all others within their jurisdiction. Liberty is responsibility, and responsibility is duty, and that duty is to preserve the exceptional liberty we enjoy within the law, and for the law and by the law.

I am very glad to have had some little part in making the present occasion a reality. As a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs it was my privilege to assist in the passage of the measure that provided for a suitable dedication of this magnificent Michigan monument. I wish to commend Joseph Ruff, of Albion, Mich., and James H. Failing, of Flint, Mich., Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Michigan Shiloh Soldiers' Monument Commission, for their fidelity and zeal in this noble undertaking. Both are survivors of the gallant band of Michigan soldiers who helped make Shiloh such a wonderful victory for the Union arms, and both have labored unceasingly for the perpetuation

of the glory of their comrades who paid the last full measure of devotion on Shiloh's bloody battlefield.

> Farewell: our Michigan heroes slumbering in the Southland: You will never seem to us less young, less fresh, less daring, than when you rallied to your last battle, and you will always have the dew of youth in our imaginations; it is we alone who shall grow old.

REMINISCENCES OF THE DAY BY COMRADES HENRY SPAULDING AND ALBERT DUNHAM

MR. DUNHAM and myself are grateful to be numbered among those who were appointed by His Honor, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor of Michigan, upon the Shiloh Monument Commission to attend the dedication of the Michigan Monument erected on the Battlefield of Shiloh, Tenn., in memory of those who fell in that battle, April 6 and 7, 1862.

We left Lansing with Senator and Mrs. Watkins via the M. C. R. R. to Chicago where we joined other members of the Commission and proceeded via the I. C. R. R., arriving at Corinth, Miss., on schedule time, May 29. The balance of the day we spent in visiting the National Cemetery and other historic places in this old historic town, which has not a foot of paved streets and is very interesting indeed. We had with us two comrades who were engaged in this battle as members of the 12th Mich. Infantry, Harvey Harper, of Lawton, Mich., and Nathan S. Kinney, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who were with us on the auto trip over the battlefield. We arrived at the Shiloh Battlefield, 22 miles away, about 9:30 on the morning of Memorial Day, May 30. There was a large crowd from the surrounding country present who were holding their memorial services in the Pavilion.

The unveiling of the Monument took place about 2 o'clock P. M. This is one of the handsomest monuments on the field, made from granite, with bronze plate on the front, and on the top the figure of a soldier standing at parade rest. In this noble Memorial, Michigan has something to be proud of, and the Commission is entitled to great credit for their work.

On account of an approaching storm the party adjourned to the Pavilion where a fine program arranged by Comrades Ruff and Failing was carried out to the letter.

Leaving Shiloh about 3:45 P. M. for Corinth we entrained for Michigan at 5:25 P. M. and arrived in Lansing on schedule time, having had a most profitable and enjoyable trip.

I may add that in the Civil War Mr. Dunham and I were in the Eastern Army, and in 1862 we had our own troubles beginning in April, the Peninsular Campaign, and in front of Richmond, ending in a way July 1, at Malvern Hill, Va., to be taken up later and carried along until 1865 when Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant.

A LETTER FROM MISS FAILING

Flint, Michigan, September 9, 1919

Michigan Monument Commission,
Michigan Historical Commission,
Lansing, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

It is certainly with great pleasure that I add my "bit" regarding the splendid trip to Shiloh National Military Park to attend the dedicatory exercises of the fine Michigan Monument on May 30, 1919, all of which I enjoyed thoroughly.

I consider it a great honor and wish to thank the Monument Commission heartily for the privilege of being one of the party to take part in the unveiling of the splendid monument dedicated in memory of the Michigan Soldiers, living and dead, who fought so gallantly on this battlefield for LIBERTY.

I think no one has made mention of the grand flag which was used for the unveiling. It was the gift to our local G. A. R.'s several years ago by our splendid citizen and patriot, Mr. J. D. Dort of the Dort Motor Car Co. of our fair city. The flag completely covered the face of the Monument, which is 19 feet 4 inches high, so one can get an idea of the size of the flag.

I am very proud of our Monument, and feel it is a great honor to our State of Michigan and to those who so tirelessly and faithfully worked for its completion and erection.

Very sincerely yours,
(Miss) Bessie D. Failing,
Daughter of James H. Failing, Secretary
of Monument Commission.

1419 Detroit St.

A Letter from Mrs. Adams

To the Michigan Shiloh Soldiers'
Monument Commission, and
To the Michigan Historical Commission:

It affords me great pleasure to extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me, as the daughter of the Secretary of the Monument Commission, to assist in the unveiling of the Monument dedicated to the soldiers of Michigan on the Shiloh Battlefield on May 30, 1919.

It was a most impressive service and one long to be remembered by those privileged to be there. The imposing Monument so splendidly situated is indeed a great honor to the Commission, an ornament to the Battlefield and a credit to the great State of Michigan.

I am sure the people of Michigan, as they are privileged to visit the beautiful Shiloh National Park will look upon the Monument with a great deal of pride, respect and reverence for the Michigan soldiers who fought in that great battle.

Most Sincerely Yours,
Mrs. E. B. Adams
(nee Failing)

Decatur, Indiana,
Sept. 1, 1919.

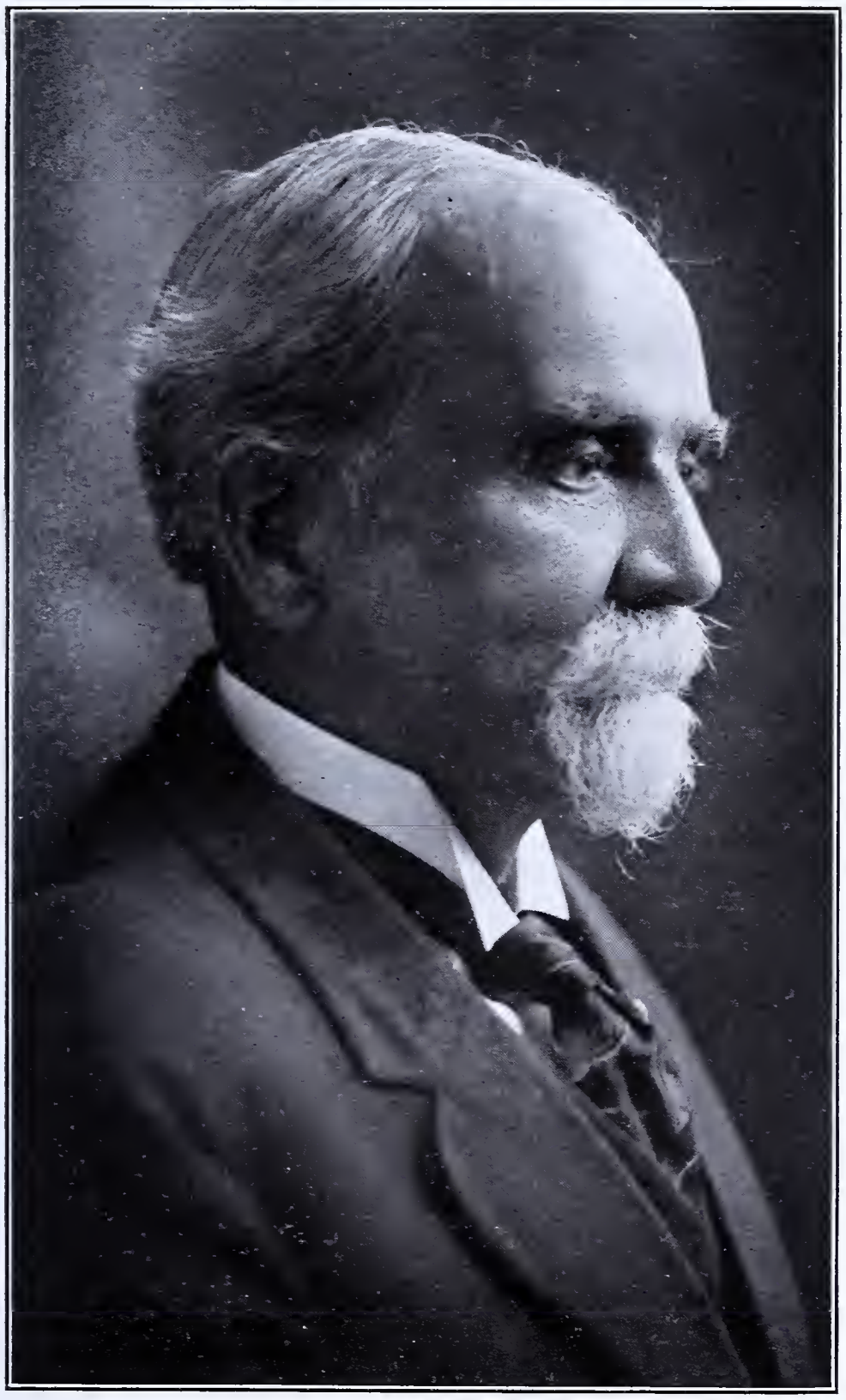
MICHIGAN SHILOH MONUMENT COMMISSION

TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE COMMISSION TO AND INCLUDING FEBRUARY 6, 1920

	Traveling expense.
Adams, Mrs. Earl B	$ 62.33
Adams, Mrs. Luella	61.71
Buck, Curtis	218.79
Dunham, Albert	62.25
Failing, Bessie D	67.29
Failing, James H	193.08
Kingsnorth, Viola E	64.36
Ruff, Mrs. Joseph	66.36
Ruff, Joseph	221.25
Spaulding, Henry	64.15
Watkins, Roy M	86.58
Watkins, Mrs. Roy M	82.58
Weissert, Chas. A	79.69
	$1,330.42
Detroit Granite Co., monument	3,900.00
Stationery	5.00
Total	$5,235.42

Joseph Ruff

James Failing



Hon. Curtis Buck

Roy M. Watkins

Charles Weissert

Mrs. Joseph Ruff

Miss Bessie Failing

Mrs. E. B. Adams

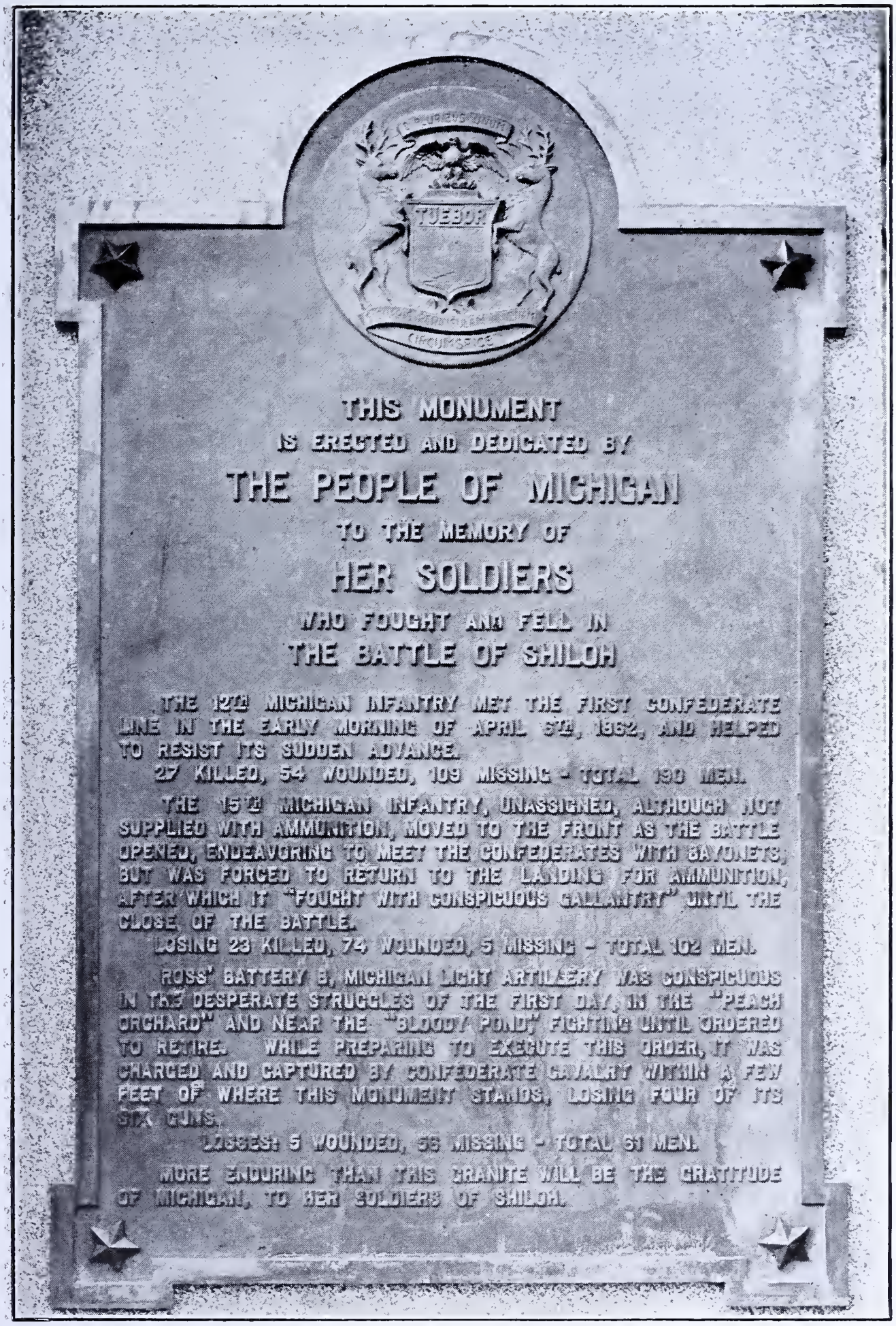
Mrs. Roy M. Watkins

Mrs. Viola Kingsnorth

Members and delegates to the Dedication of the Michigan Monument

DeLong Rice, Director, Shiloh National Military Park

Michigan Monument

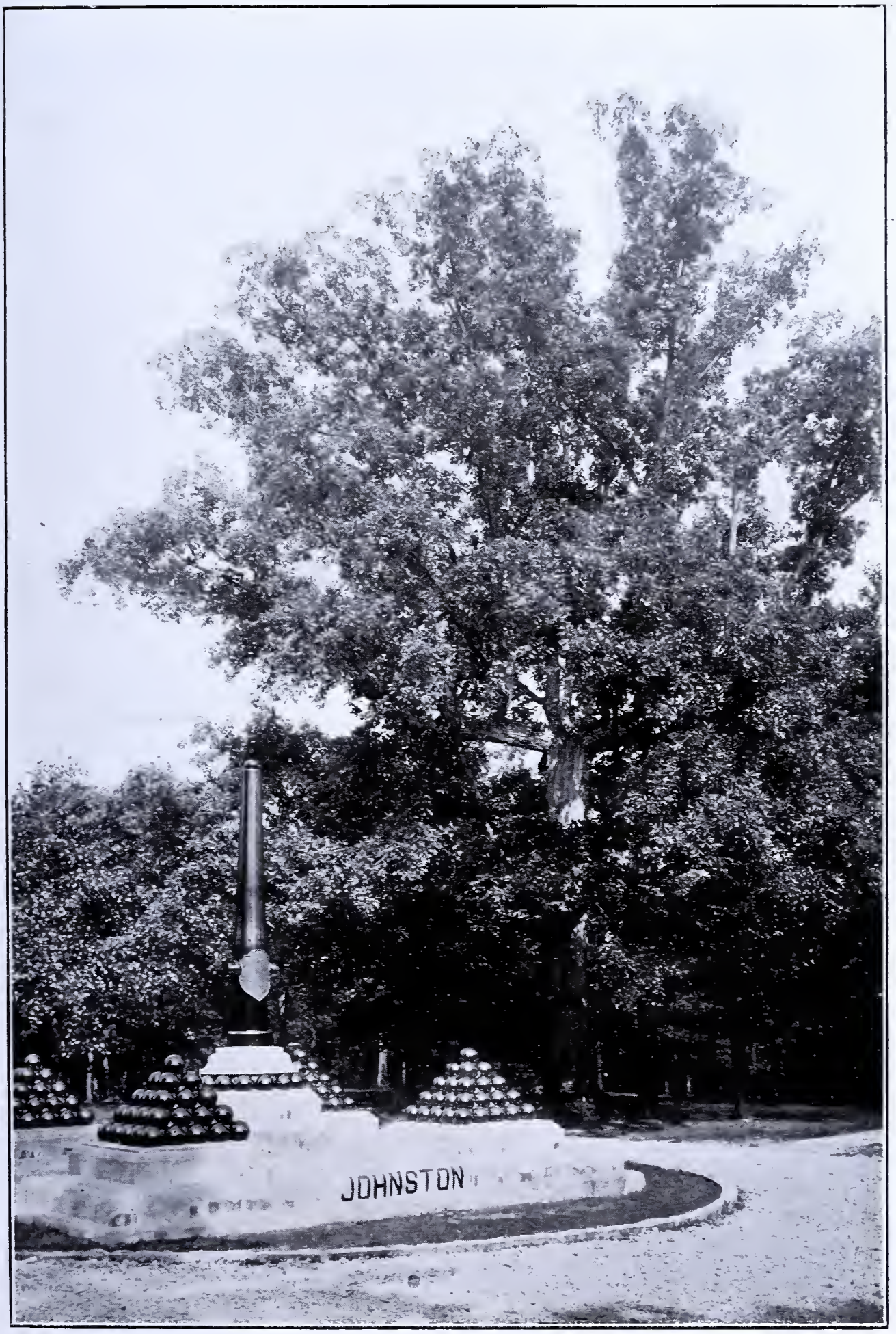

THIS MONUMENT
IS ERECTED AND DEDICATED BY
THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER SOLDIERS
WHO FOUGHT AND FELL IN
THE BATTLE OF SHILOH
THE 12TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY MET THE FIRST CONFEDERATE LINE IN THE EARLY MORNING OF APRIL 6TH, 1862, AND HELPED TO RESIST ITS SUDDEN ADVANCE.
27 KILLED, 54 WOUNDED, 109 MISSING - TOTAL 190 MEN.
THE 15TH MICHIGAN INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED, ALTHOUGH NOT SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION, MOVED TO THE FRONT AS THE BATTLE OPENED, ENDEAVORING TO MEET THE CONFEDERATES WITH BAYONETS; BUT WAS FORCED TO RETURN TO THE LANDING FOR AMMUNITION, AFTER WHICH IT "FOUGHT WITH CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY" UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.
LOSING 23 KILLED, 74 WOUNDED, 5 MISSING - TOTAL 102 MEN.
ROSS' BATTERY B, MICHIGAN LIGHT ARTILLERY WAS CONSPICUOUS IN THE DESPERATE STRUGGLES OF THE FIRST DAY, IN THE "PEACH ORCHARD" AND NEAR THE "BLOODY POND" FIGHTING UNTIL ORDERED TO RETIRE. WHILE PREPARING TO EXECUTE THIS ORDER, IT WAS CHARGED AND CAPTURED BY CONFEDERATE CAVALRY WITHIN A FEW FEET OF WHERE THIS MONUMENT STANDS, LOSING FOUR OF ITS SIX GUNS.
LOSSES: 5 WOUNDED, 56 MISSING - TOTAL 61 MEN.
MORE ENDURING THAN THIS GRANITE WILL BE THE GRATITUDE OF MICHIGAN, TO HER SOLDIERS OF SHILOH.

Bronze Tablet on Michigan Monument

General Confederate Monument

Ornamental Trench holding bodies of Confederate soldiers, in the woods of Shiloh

Section of Shiloh National Military Cemetery and Monument of siege guns marking
the spot where General Grant spent the night of the first
day of the battle of Shiloh



Great white oak tree overshadowing the spot where General Albert Sidney Johnston fell

Historic trees rising above battery of siege guns, at the spot where they formed the nucleus of General Grant's last line of Sunday evening, Apr. 6, 1862

Trace of the "Sunken Road" near the spot where Michigan troops assisted in holding the "Hornet's Nest" line, battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862

"Bloody Pond"